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Bellamy at Washington.

Last week, on Friday, the Democratic Senator BUTLER of South Carolina presented the petition of nine colored citizens of that State, praying Congress to appropriate \$7,200 to enable them and their families to emigrate to Liberia, and to live there for six months at the expense of the United States Government. The printed heading to this petition indicates that it is part of an organfred movement, and that similar applications will follow it to Washington.

On the same day Senator Cockrell of Missouri presented a memorial of the Johnson County Farmers' and Laborers' Union. proposing a law enabling farmers and others holding real estate to borrow money of the Government, secured by farm and real estate mortgages to half their value, at one per cent. Interest a year for twenty years.

A still more remarkable printed petition, addressed "to the President of the United States and the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled," comes from San Francisco. It emanates from the "Headquarters of the Executive Committee of the Unemployed, 1,153 Mission street." The citizens signing this appeal, according to the certificate of a notary public appended, num- Prussia the system received a severe ber over sixteen hundred. The appeal declares that owing to unprecedented bad weather, the evils of competition, and a victous financial system, the subscribers and their families, and thousands of other citizens of the United States residing in San Francisco, find themselves in a condition of helpless destitution. They have appealed in vain to the local authorities and their fellow citizens. Therefore they turn in dire distress to the Federal Government for immediate succor. They confidently feel that the power that armed and equipped a million men for the preservation of the Union "can now arm and equip an army to preserve its citizens from starvation." The appeal continues:

"We ask not for charity; we plead for justice. In the conscious dignity of American manhood, we demand that the means of an existence by honorable labor be placed within the reach of all. We respectfully suggest that \$5,000,000 be leaned to the city and county of Sau Francisco until such time as the California State Legis-lature can meet and pass an enabling act for said city and county to issue a like amount of bonds at two per cent per annum and deposit them with the United States Sob-Treasury at San Francisco; these bonds to be made payable to the United States Government and gon-transferable. We further pray that, otherwise. work be commenced immediately upon the foundation of such national work as is acknowledged necessary for the protection of this city and coast—such work to be done by the War Department, without the intervention of contractors so that we be provided with work, and, Inder no stroumstances, forced to become the recipi

ants of so-called charity, either public or private.
"To the end that this may be readily accomplished, we have enrolled currelyes as the First, Second, and Third Regiments of the Industrial Army of the United States. We respectfully pray that our services be promptly accepted, and that we be mustered into the lovernment service, to serve during good behavior, or until voluntary resignation, unless sooner discharged.

The appeal ends with the form of an oath of loyalty and good faith, by which the members of the First, Second, and Third Regiments of the Industrial Army solemnly swear to support the United States Constitution; to maintain the peace thereof, even until death; to discharge efficiently the duties assigned to them; and "that hunger shall never induce us, in thought or action, to break our allegiance to our country, or violate her laws." "Though forced," say large part of his countrymen to assume tothe subscribing citizens, "to succumb been ward him a depreciatory, if not hostile attineath the iron hand of starvation, we will remain true to our flag and country."

We should add that the petition of the helplessly destitute citizens of San Francisco is rather elegantly printed in tinted ink on paper of excellent quality.

These three appeals are fair specimens of the numberless prayers or demands for pecuniary assistance from the Federal Government that are now pouring in upon Congress. They differ in substance, but the principle or assumption on which they rest is the same in each case: The community owes a living, or means of a livelihood, to every citizen who, through misfortune or incapacity or temporary circumstances, is unable to take care of himself; this is due not as charity, but as a right; and it is the business of the Federal Government to see that the obligation is discharged.

Now, let us see what the acceptance by Congress of the responsibility implied in these appeals would involve. If passage money to Liberia and provision for half a year's maintenance there are things that the nine colored citizens of South Carolina have a right to ask and expect for themselves and their sixty-three dependants, the same measure of assistance is equally due to every other citizen of African descent who may desire to emigrate. If they should all want to migrate, the obligation remains; and, at the rate suggested by the nine South Carolinians, the cost to the Government would be more than \$650,000,000.

Gen. BUTLER estimates that the total of mortgage indebtedness on farms in the West alone is not less than \$3,450,000,000. That is regarded by some people as an excessive estimate. It certainly is not too large to represent the aggregate of farm mortgages in the whole Union. Now, no law could be passed compelling the United States Government to lend money at one per cent. per annum for the exclusive benefit of the farmers of Johnson county, Missouri. The debt-laden farmers of every other county in the United States must have their turn, too; and fools they would be if they did not speedily replace their present mortgages at eight or ten per cent, interest, with the one per cent, loans of the beneficent Government at Washington. This arrangement would require an investment, let us say, of \$3,400,000,000 by the Government.

nation. It is either crabbed and illegible or The scheme of paternal relief suggested by the members of the Industrial Army in Ban Francisco would also be very costly in its equitable application to the unemployed workmen of the whole country. The appropriation proposed for the benefit of the three boys and girls who might write well if propregiments in San Francisco county is \$5,000,000. But just as soon as that transaction was completed, regiments of the unemployed would organize in every county of that respect? the Union, ready to take the cath of industrial allegiance, and prepared to demand, with a right equally just with that of the tinction. When it is legible, it is apt to be Californians, their share of support from vulgar and commonplace. It gives readers the national Treasury. Roughly speaking, of their letters an unfavorable conception of the population of San Francisco county is | their characters, education, and breeding; to the population of the United States as 1 | and a letter is often the first introduction of

the support of all of the regiments of the forms his first and most fixed impression of Industrial Army would have to be not less than \$1,300,000,000. To sum up; For the colored emigrants to Liberta

for the farmers' loans at one per cent 3,400,000,000 For the support of the Industrial Army ... 1.300.000,000 Total \$5,350,000,000 So much for the three schemes of relief and assistance here considered, and vet they would be only the beginning.

Kalser's labor programme, the purpose of

his reappearance in politics is seemingly

the creation of a new party under his leader-

ship, whose aim would be to check the so-

cial and economical tendencies of his sov-

ereign. The report of his return to public

life has excited a good deal of discussion on

the Continent and in England, some writers

fessing to believe that a dignified retirement

would be more conducive to the main-

tenance of the ex-Chancellor's reputation.

The Kreuz Zeitung expresses the belief that

'in view of the loyalty of Prince BISMARCK

to his royal master he will give his advice

That loyalty to a sovereign should be sup-

posed to imply abstinence from criticism of

proposed legislation, shows how imperfectly

the English theory of parliamentary gov-

ernment is understood in Germany. Her

the British legislative machinery as is her

Majesty's Government, and the loyalty of

an ex-First Minister can in no way be better

displayed than by a vigilant and critical at-

titude toward the measures of his successor.

It is BISMARCK'S own fault that the principle

of iMinisterial accountability to the people's

representatives has not been accepted

in the German empire, and even in

shock through his governing without

the war of '66. He is the one man

in Germany who can redress the injury

which he has himself inflicted upon parlia-

mentary institutions, and should be enter

the Reichstag as a private member, no fear

of being taxed with inconsistency will pre-

vent him from doing so. Should he, by a

combination of parties, be able to defeat

the new Chancellor's programme, he will

undoubtedly expect the latter's resignation

and his own reinstatement, and should such

an event take place, a precedent of Ministe-

rial responsibility will have been estab-

ished. The truth is, that even the

German type of parliamentary gov-

ernment has not yet had a fair trial-

because the representative of the sovereign

has hitherto utterly eclipsed in respect of

prestige and popularity the spokesmen of

the people. There is, indeed, no doubt that

BISMARCK, if the office of Chancellor were to

be filled by ballot, would receive more votes

than any other German. He is, therefore,

just the sort of man to teach the young Em-

peror what is meant by her Majesty's Oppo-

sition, and to transform the anomalous

régime, at present prevailing in Germany,

into a genuine example of parliamentary

government. It might prove a wholesome

discipline for the Kaiser were he to receive

some of the lessons which WILLIAM PITT in-

flicted on the youthful and self-sufficient

George III. It would also be a spectacle of

peculiar interest to those who believe in the

manhood and intellect of Germany to watch

the attempt to make the traditional respect

for the Hohenzolleuns outwelgh the na-

But while we have no doubt that Bis-

purposely devoted to partisan advantage.

leave its scars, and, even should be be suc-

cessful in the end, his triumph would have

been purchased at the cost of the bitter hos-

tility of his sovereign and of a large minori-

It should also be remembered that Bis-

MARCK, although an impressive and at

times an eloquent speaker, when allowed to

develop his ideas at length from the ros-

trum, is ill fitted for debate. His temper is

too imperfectly controlled for the give and

take of parliamentary discussion. On the

floor of the Reichstag he will no longer be

invested with the majesty which used to

clothe him in his rôle of Chancellor, and it is

to be feared that in some of his hot-headed

outbreaks his dignity may suffer. Un-

der any circumstances, however, his ex-

perience will be of great value and his

opinions will have great weight. Moreover,

his willingness to assume the duties of a

simple Deputy after having shaped the des-

tinies of Prussia for almost a generation.

and played for nearly twenty years the part

of arbiter for Europe, will signally elevate

the Reichstag and its functions in the eyes

Handwriting.

The correspondent who wrote to us the

other day with regard to the faulty instruc-

tion in penmanship in the public schools,

The average handwriting of our people is

bad; worse, probably, than that of any other

of a mechanical character, in which all indi-

viduality is lost; and poor instruction is

chiefly responsible for the evil. Instead of

improving upon nature, our haphazard

method perverts it, with the result that

erly taught go through life cursed with a bad

chirography. How could it be otherwise,

when their teachers set them the example in

The run of our school teachers write a

poor hand, without grace, beauty, or dis-

touched upon a matter of importance.

of Germany and of the world.

ty of Germans.

tional gratitude to BISMARCK.

a budget for some years previous to

only when asked for it by his Majesty."

applauding his intention and others pro

salary. He is harder to get than a high-Will Bismarck Reappear in Politics? flown, new-fangled Professor of Pedagogy. According to the Hamburger Nachrichten, The Engilsh are good penmen, as their whose editor was recently invited to Friedordinary commercial letter shows, and even the writing of very many English mechanics is clear and dignified. The Irish richsruhe, the ex-Chancellor means at no distant date to take his place in the Prussian House of Lords, and also to accept a seat in the Reichstag. This news seems confirmed by information which has reached Vienna from an independent source. As BISMARCK has made no secret of his disapproval of the

the quality of the sender.

are even better writers, and the German mercantile hand is quite admirable. But with us the rule is the other way. Usually the letter is a scrawl, or the chirography is of the copy-book kind, cheap and poor, and mechanical in appearance. Yet there is no reason why Americans

schools upon which the greatest care is be-

stowed. It is more important there than

other branches by which the Board of Edu-

cation sets so much store. A first-rate

writing master is more essential than a great

mathematician, and he deserves a higher

should not be as good writers as other peoples, if they were scientifically instructed in youth. An accomplishment of great value and of practical assistance to success in life, as our correspondent says, is neglected as something of minor concern.

The writing master is a functionary of the school who is of foremost importance. But he must know what good handwriting is.

The Dullest Mayor.

As Mayor of Albany, Mr. James H. Man-NING seems to be supporting gloriously his previous reputation as editor of the duliest newspaper published anywhere in the world. We refer, of course, to the Albany Argus, in the consummately dull columns of which we find the text of Mr. Manning's inaugural

address to the Common Council. Majesty's Opposition is as essential a part of Will it be believed that this remarkable young gentleman, in a pompous and platitudinous way, proceeds to instruct the Albany Aldermen as to the necessity of tariff reform by the Federal Government? After an allusion to GROVER CLEVELAND, as "one who has acquired the first place in the respect of the nation," Mr. Manning makes the city tax rate a pretext for an excursion into national politics, in the course of which he remarks:

"Our people are still compelled to pay, directly and indirectly, exorbitant and unuccessary taxes under the Federal tariff law, and it is proposed at Washington further to increase those burdens. The budget of the city amounts to less than \$\pi\$ for each inhabitant of the city. The Federal tariff laws extort annually sevent times this amount from each person in the city. You can, of course, do nothing directly, except in your capacity as American citizens, to reform this wrong, which is especially oppressive upon the manufacturing and industrial interests of Albany, preventing the not mal growth of its teads and depriving labor of its just remuneration. Indirectly, however, by making the lesser burden of local taxation as light as is possible, you may as-ust our industries in bearing the much reater burdens which unjust and unnecessary Federal iax laws still impose upon them. If the Tariff bill now before Congress should become the law, your utmost endeavors for retrenchment in local taxation will be required to offset the drain upon the city's resource

We should say that only a very concelled young Mayor, and only a Mayor destitute of the sease of humor, could have read to the Albany Common Council this lecture on a subject with which neither he nor they have the slightest concern officially, and then have proceeded to the utterance of less lofty but more legitimate apothegms like this:

"The practice of sweeping the refuse from the floor of stores and dwellings into the public streets in reprehensible "

It is reprehensible, young Mayor Man-NING, and your business is to stop that practice, not to reform the tariff, nor to publish your opinion, as you do later in the same municipal document, that in this State "coercion and corruption of voters disgraced the Presidential election of 1888, and to a large degree determined the result of that contest."

You must be a very dull young man.

After long delay and unnecessary coyness MARCK's reappearance in politics as the n submitting to her contract requirements, leader of an organized opposition would the pneumatic gupboat Ve-nylus triumphantly passed the last of her tests on Saturday. She benefit Germany, and would, indeed, constiwas required to show that her engines could tute his crowning service to his country, we develop an average of 3,200 horse power; and, are by no means certain that it would benas everybody expected, this moderate demand was far exceeded. Indeed, she had an official efit himself. It would at once provoke a trial for this very purpose a year and a half ago; but the observers seem to have been so The reptile press, which he has taken up with admiration of the high speed taught to sting others, would have fangs for she developed that no accurate calculations him. Instead of the unbroken chorus of acwere made of the horse power, which was the clamation and affection which followed him real element called for by the contract. In the into retirement, he would hear the same remarkable way, when her guns were unfamiliar outcries of party detraction tried, dummy shells were used, whereas the and dislike. His great abilities, which, contract expressly required projectiles filled whatever may have been the deflecwith some high explosive, Secretary TEACY was accordingly obliged to have new trials tions of his judgment, have hitherto both of the engines and the guns, although been consecrated to the general welfare of there was practically no doubt what the result the fatherland, would be unconsciously or would be. The Vesuvius will now soon become the property of the Government. Possibly His fame, which is now the heritage of a she will not be exactly duplicated, since she whole nation, would become the capital of a might be destroyed by the rifled guns of an faction. Wirepullers would trade upon a enemy before her own pneumatic tubes could reputation which is perhaps the most reget within range. Still, the Government will probably be desirous to give her guns an ample splendent trophy bequeathed by our own test, inasmuch as they have thus far used only times to history. Upon BISMARCK, as upon gun-cotton shells when mounted in the vesse! other mon, parliamentary warfare would which was by no means the high explosive it expected to employ.

ROSER Q. MILLE'S great speech yesterday on the issuey's bill in behalf of the barons was worthy of he occasion and of the reputation of its author.—Kande Chy Times.

It was. Has any human being read it through? Have you read it? Do you know any man who has read it? Brother Mills has a literary style and a method of presentation which disarm criticism and silence reply.

Although Admiral WALKER's squadron of evolution is soon to leave the Mediterranean for Brazilian waters, it would be practicable to replace it, even during the present summer. by a second squadron of new steel vessels quite as worthy of attention. This squadron could be composed of the Baltimore, now as signed as flagship of the North Atlantic station; the Philadelphia, whose successful preliminary trial makes her acceptance a certainty; the Concord, a sister ship of the Yorktown, which could be made ready for service by July; fluxlly, the Dolphin, now Admiral Gue-BARDI's temporary flagship at Cape Haytien. This would make a squadron very far surpassing Admiral Walker's it: average speed. Should it be deemed desirable to retain one of these vessels on this side of the Atlantic, the little Petrel, which is eventually intended for the Asiatic station, could be substituted. At all events, the appearance of a second quartet of our new vessels in the Mediterranean. perhaps then proceeding in its turn to the South Atlantic station, might have a good effect in several ways.

We suggest to the editors of our esteemed contemporaries, the North American Review and the Forum, that a symposium on the Decadence of Civilization in Boston would be timely. A Boston philosopher complains, and justly, of this placard in the horse cars:

"The man who sits under this alon is a customer of ils clothes, but we manage to suit him."

Would John Winthhop have settled in Boston if he could have foreseen this horrible thing? Think of a Pligrim in "pants!"

Queen Vicronia will unveil an equestrian statue of Prince ALBERT in Windsor Park this morning. Prince Albert was an amiable person, and the extraordinary number of monu ments, statues, busts, and other memorials, mostly in execrable taste, with which he has been commemorated, should not prejudice hasty persons against him. He was, or tried to 200. The Government's appropriation for an individual, and from it the recipient to be somewhat of a connelsecur in the fine

arts. It seems, therefore, peculiarly unkind to make him a victim of British funereal art, but a victim of that atrocity he has been for nearly Penmanship, therefore, should be a dethirty years. partment of instruction in the public

What can you do with a candidate who makes himself alternately ridiculous and conalgebra, geometry and three-quarters of the temptible?

Anything championed solidly by the Repub-

THE CAPITAL PUNISHMENT QUESTION

Is humbug so successful?

Views of Senator Ingalls of Mansas, We are all under sentence of death. By some mysterious and inexorable law it is appointed for all men to die. Other incidents may or may not occur, but death is inevitable. There is no reprieve, no new trial, no pardon no executive clemeney. Life, the most sacred of all natural rights, is the one of which all are deprived by an arbitrary decree of nature. The verdict is pronounced and judgment rendered before we are born.

The right of man to live is sacred and incon testable, and yet it may be renounced. If I am attacked. I have the right to kill my assail ant, if his death is necessary for the preservation of my own life. This is not denied by any code of morals or of laws. Life may be legally taken not only in self-defence but in the protection of property, of honor, and the State, If the right to slay exists, then the right to live s forfeited, because two contradictory rights

affecting the same individual cannot coexist. Civil governments are established, among other objects, to dispense with private vengeance, and to punish crimes against individuals as offences against the social compact. The citizen relinquishes his right to kill the man who has slain his father, his brother, his wife, or his friend, upon the agreement that society shall avenge the wrong, and punish the offender.

This seems to be the rational justification of the death penalty, which has been universally

recognized from the beginning of history. And yet it cannot be denied that as the concience of nations becomes more sensitive and the sacredness of life more apparent its infliction grows more repulsive. Tribunals, juries, and legislatures are perceptibly reluctant to enforce the fatal right of retaliation. Limitations are imposed. The condemned criminal becomes the object of excessive and inexplicable sympathy. Philanthropy strives to devise less terrible methods of execution. The barbarous torture of the stake, the gibbet, the wheel, of beheading and mutilation, once deemed essential to the safety of society, are regarded with horror, and have been definitely abandoned. Humanity shudders at the contemplation, and inquires whether the sacrifice of life is not indefensible if the isolation of the felon is sufficient for the protection of the State from the repetition of the crime.

The public sentiment for the abolition of capital punishment is evidently growing stronger in all parts of the civilized world. For political offences, except in actual war, it has been finally suppressed. Had Waterloo occurred two centuries earlier Napoleon would have been sent to the block instead of to St.

The right of government to inflict the death penalty must be conceded. The objects of punishment are to reform the offender and to protect society. The idea of vengeance has been eliminated. No gentleman can be considered as reformed by being hanged, and the only remaining consideration, therefore, is that of social utility. This is debatable ground. and is not susceptible of demonstration. There are some incorrigible and predestined criminals, the wolves, tigers, and cobras of the human race, whose execution gives general satisfaction; but the victims of heredity, of want, of sudden rage, of ungovernable impuls are regarded with compassion. The indications are strong that society will ultimately be reenforced with sufficient intellectual and moral guarantees to enable it to dispense with this supreme penalty.

At present the general conscience would probably reflect the sentiment of the challenged juryman in Montana, who declared that he was opposed to capital punishment, except when inflicted by a vigilance committee,

The Legislature of Kansas has adopted the ingenious device of ordering criminals condemned to death to be confined for one year after sentence to the penitentiary, and then executed at the pleasure of the Governor. The result is an accumulation of a job lot of convicted felons, whose lives having been judicially forfeited, instead of being abbreviated. are indefinitely prolonged by improved diet. scientific sanitary regulations, and enforced good habits, at the expense of the State.

JOHN JAMES INGALLS.

Boston's Rare Old Ivles.

From the Boston Advertiser, The good people of Brooklyn are extremely interested in the growth and progress of a certain by vine, which has in the past three or four years succeeded in partially covering the front of a Seventh avenue block It is treated in Tue Sev as a remarkable affair, and the prediction is confidently made by that luminary that the vine will in time cover the entire front of the block. The Sun should send one of its bright young men to Boston to write up the ivies of our Back Bay and South End. When he shall cast his eye down Boy! ston street and behold the verdant glories which hide the farades of the buildings from Park square to Copley square, a waving fluttering muss of verdure, clamb ing even to the peaks and gables and struggling to reach the lofty tower of Trinity and the campanile of the new

leavenly Rest at Forty fifth street and Fifth avenue asterday afternoon had their curlosity aroused by bearing "God Save the Queen" sung within the edifice. hearing "God Save the Queen" sung within the ediffice. The Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes hung over the entrance. It was the celebration of St. George's day by the St. George's Seciety of the city of New York and about St. Secrets and their wives attending the afternoon services in the Church of the Heaving Rest, the pastor of which the Rev. Its P Farker Mor gat, is chapism of the society. The regular services of the church took place with the addition of fice singling of God Save the Queen' by the choir and congress tion. Nime clerylynen were in the charcel among them Dr. Warren of Holy Trinity Church. Dr. Morgan preached the sermon.

The Sergeant Was On His Heels, Police Sergeant Cross saw Policeman William Hughes go into Mark Mayer's saleon at 2,400 Third avenue at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The sergeant followed and found the policeman leaning com-lociably against the bar. chatting with a couple of cit-zens. The sergeant ordered linghes back on not, ar-reated the bartender, John McCarthy, and wrote out a charge against Hughes of being off post and falling to make an excise arrest.

A Household Hint.

"Ice is too expensive. Mary. You must get along without it."

"But how am I to keep the beef fresh and the butter

You have a fan. haven't you :"

He Got Out of the Way. "I once jumped from a train which was going forty five miles an hour."
" And didn's it hurs you!"

"Oh, no; but if I had jumped toward it perhaps it

TO IRRIGATE OUR ARID LANDS. The Systems Recommended for Water

WASHINGTON, May 11 .- Two reports are before the Senate from its Committee on the Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, One sets forth that the total area of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is a little more than 3,000,000 square miles, and that over onethird of it must have artificial irrigation to insure regular annual crops. The report therefore recommends a general system of storage reservoirs for the arid lands, and a careful designation of certain lands now arid as irrigable.

with provisions for their sale as homesteads. The other report, handed in by the minority, agrees in the necessity of completing the irrigation survey now in progress, and the designation of irrigable lands, but lays stress on preventing the aggregation of the water supply of the arid regions in the hands of cattle syndicates, great individual land owners, and mining and other corporations to the detriment of small farmers. It declares that the majority bill is drawn in the interest of the great cattle and irrigating companies, instead of the homestend farmer.

The general policy of taking possession of valleys and gorges through which streams pass as reservoir sites, where the surplus flow during freshets can be stored and afterward distributed during droughts, has already been sanctioned by Congress, Large appropriations have been made for the survey and segregation of such sites. The act of Oct. 2, 1888, appropriated \$100,000 for this purpose; the act of March 2, 1889, gave \$250,000 more; the appropriation for the next fiscal year has not yet been made, but is likely to equal or exceed \$250,000. Since it was only on the 80th of March 1888, that Congress called on the Interior Department to investigate the subject, its action has certainly been prompt and liberal. Under this legislation sites have already been reserved in the States of California, Colorado, and Montana and in the Territories of Idaho, Utah, and New Mexico.

The Surveyor-General for Idaho has since reported that 6,000,000 acres can be reclaimed in that Territory and made to produce from \$20 to \$20 worth per acre of hay, grain, and vegetables, whereas without storage reservoirs and cannot induce a farming possibilities have already nearly been reached. The Surveyor-General for Nevada says that impounding water has as yet been little practised there, although in some cases it has been brought many miles from dams in mountain garges with the effect of yieuing crops to the value of \$40 per acre on land where before only sagebrush grow. Up to the present time the preliminary work have been made for the survey and segrega-

with the effect of yiening crops to the value of \$40 nor agree on land where before only sagebrush grew.

Up to the present time the preliminary work of investigation and survey is all that has been authorized by Congress; and this should doubtless continue to be the character of the portion of the work undertaken by the general tovernment. The necessity for its intervention arises from various causes. In the first pince, the matter concerns public lands, in which the right of reservation for storage sites belongs to the general fovernment alone, Again, the tovernment has in operation a system of surveys to which this work properly belongs. Still another consideration is that the prospect of ultimate irrigation, will probably more than meet all expenses laid out on surveys. Finally, disputed claims over streams which water more than one state or Territory require the control of the general Government. On the other hand, it will not do for the Government to go into the business of completing the details of irrigation for an area which aggregates, as the senate Committee says, over a million equare miles. That is a matter which belongs, either to States or to private enterprise. What the Government might do is to prevent any needless extension of that system of water menopoly in the West, by which wealthy companies, appropriating all the water available for hundreds of larms, dig ditches for ir first lands may which they control and self, to the destriment of others who may attempt settlement on nellaboring lands. To the States and to private enterprise may properly be left all that portion of the problem the States and to private enterprise may properly be left all that portion of the problem which comes after the selection and the segregation of storage sites, and the definention of irrigable lands, with arrangements for their acquisition as homesteads.

WHO IS THE LIAR?

From the North Aslams Transcript.

controversy between Grover Cleve-The controversy between Grover Cleve-land and Charles A. Dana, the brilliant and fearless editor of This Ruy, has passed beyond the phase of personalities into a question of the veracity and honor of theveland. Mr. Dana had published an account of the herensing growth and fatness of Cleveland, which had become so alarming that Cleveland had sought the aid of an eminent specialist to arrest the progress of the disease. A reporter of the New York World Sought an interview with Cleve-land, who pronounced the account a ite and called Pana an "old thief and liar," and charged that Pana had assailed his wife. This was so gross a violation of decency and so shameful an exhibition for an ex-President to make that it was discredited as a newspaper sensation.

Dana made a prompt and scathing reply to the attack. He denied that The St S and ever printed a disparaging word against Mrs. Cloveland, but, on the contrary, had treated her with constant courtesy. Readers of The SUN know that this statement is true. The SUN pronounced the a cusation an absolute falsehood, and that theyeland know it to be a hie when he uttered it. He hished Cleveland for his cowardice in dragging his wife into the controlers and dodging belind her skirts. The reply was blasting, but the provocation was great.

After this reply there was an ominous si-

After this reply there was an ominous silence, and universal amazement over the blunder tior cland had made. Then began a movement which promises to become a greater
bunder still. Secretary Wintney and other
personal friencs, with the knowledge of Cleveland, went to the How foll e and appealed for
a recantation of the interview is pudishel, as
the mistake and creation of the reporter. The
reporter was asked to end orse the recantation
but refused to do so, and declared that theveland uttered every word he had omitted. The
Words, however, printed a statement that
seemed to be a denial that Cleveland used the
obnoxious language, but when catefully examined, it was only a denial that they were uttered for publication. The Words sacrificel its reporter to save Cleveland, and Cleveland was willing to see this young man denounced as a 1 riger to save himself. The
young reporter at one testing his position
on the How and has not returned although fine lotty tower of Trinity and the campanile of the new that he lotty tower of Trinity and the campanile of the new tools south, he will go back to New York with some new ideas concerning view. Let him not come at once, but tarry for a month or see, and Boston will then be able to show him a display of exterior mural ornamentation unexcelled on earth.

Not So Good a Shelter as the First.

From the Rocketter Democrat.

Mr. Clovoland, it will be observed, says nothing to any and when the opportunity a given him. It is not his wife's skiris that he has hidden behind this time, but the pilant pages of a newspaper which was willing to prostitute inself for the sake of a possible Presidential nomines whom it has never leved.

New York in 1893.

From the sibrang Romang Time.

A curlous characteristic of some of our Western Democratic contemporaries is that while they insist that New York must and shall go Democratic in libit, they don't propose to let New York Democratic have anything to say about who the candidate shall be the printings.

The Size Spangled Banner Will Do Pretty Well.

From the Batten Duly Advertiser.

The Size Spangled Banner Will Do Pretty Well.

From the Batten Duly Advertiser.

The Size Spangled Banner Will Do Pretty Well.

Many people who passed the Church of the Heavenly Rest at Forty fifth street and fifth avenue yasterday afternoon had their curlosity a formal by selection, and the interview of the broad in some treatment and the company to the interview. But he is willing that he tranview to nonestry deny the interview. But he is willing that he cannot nonestry deny the interview. But he is willing that he cannot he seed of the willing that he is willing that he is willing that he cannot he seed of the seed of the seed of the content of the interview. But he is willing that he cannot he adverted to the library and interview to describe the effects of his own folly and frenzy. Thi

"reformer and the machine manifoliator as a "reformer and the eccessity for this duplicity to secure his nomination, and he did not hesitate. So now he saw that it was necessary to repudiate that fatal interview, and he allows his friends to pursue and persecute the young reporter. Crawford, and brand him as a traud and forger.

A rousing meeting of the New York Asatternoon in the German Masonic Temple, in East sociations, and from persons interested in sociations, and from persons interested in the move ment for an eight-hour workflay for Post office em-pioyees, and for a fifteen day variation.

The bill for a variation has the scitive endorsement of Mr. Clarkson, and has been reported favorably by the Committee on Post toffices and Post Houst. The bill for the eight-hour day has been referred to the same com-mittee, and a favorable report is expected.

Mesers, Closer, Wilke, and Rooman were appointed a special committee to tender to Schatter Legionard hiewart the thanks of the association for the efforts in its behalf, and a series of resolutions introduced by P. A. (Chally, thanking First Assistant Fost-master General Clarkson for his endorsement of the vacation bill was enthusiastically adopted.

Beer Selling Not Recognized As a Trade. At the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday, the Stationary Firemen's Union, No. 1, re ported that they had asked their employers for a w

OLD ENOUGH TO KNOW BETTER, The Queer Marriage Contract of a Mature California Couple,

From the San Francisco Chronicia

A queer document in the marriage contract line was filed in the Recorder's office yesterday. It is as follows:

Sas Fascusco, Cal., April 20, 1880.

Recognizing the eternal laws of nature and that marriage is the right relation of the sense, recognizing also the natural equality of woman, and believing that her advent upon this pianet was the same as that of man not as recorded in the Christian Ribs, and believing in neither the Christian nor other gods.

We, by these presents make known to all whom it may concern, we hereby assume the reinitionally of hisband and wife, and mutually agrees to love and cherish each other through life if we possibly can.

In acknowledgmant whereof we have hereunto appended our signatures.

Sealet L. Mastrosate. NELLIE J. LENONT.

GRAFE L. MacDONALD. Grouge E. MacDONALD. April 30. 1886. Acknowledged May 1 before W. F. Swasey, Notary Job. 10.

Pab.io.

Neither of the persons named in the instru-ment as principals is a resident of this city. Ebers's residence is unknown, but Nellie J. Lenont is a native of England and lives a Northfield Minn. Both state their ages to be 50 years.

In conversation with a Recorder's deputy Ebers said that he had considerable difficulty in finding a notary public who was willing to acknowledge the contract. In one office he was told that "any man who would get up a contract like that was crazy."

Nautical Information from Headquarters.

If any doubt still exists over the long-disputed question of what is a sloop and what is a cutter, it is set at rest by the lucid definitions and picturesque illustrations given in the list of morehant vessels of the United States for ISS3, just issued by the Bureau of Navigation, Washington, According to this authority. The sloop is a vessel with only one mast, and a bowsprit carrying a fore-and-ait mainsail and jib, which, being set on the forestay is called the forestal. The sloop is one of the oidest style of vessels known to the trade of this country, and is with some local variations in the cut of sails; a rig that is more or loss employed in the commerce of the entire globe. Diagram No. 12 shows the sloop rig.

The cutter is defined with equal clearness and accuracy: "A small sloop-rigged vessel, sharp built, with a straight bowspritruening out parailel to the deck, and having large sails. She carries a fore-and-aft mainsail, stay, foresail, flying jib, and topsail. Large cutters, 400 to 500 tons, have been constructed for naval use and made to carry yards, with every sail that can be set on one mast, even to skysails, moonrakers, star gazers, &c. The modern cutter yards entire for the very sail that can be set on one mast, even to skysails, moonrakers, star gazers, &c. The modern cutter yards and properly a star gazers and it is neaded and it is to be frig. Diagram No. 13 affords a view of the cutter.

After learning that a sloop carries her mainsail on the bowsprit, one is prepared for almost any surprise, but an additional sheek is in store on turning to diagrams Nos. 12 and 13, evidentia ended and it is to be hoped that the compilers of the book were present at Mr. Burgees's recent lecture. From the Providence Journal. If any doubt still exists over the long-dis-

goss's recent lecture.

From the Berkshire Nests.

Material is now being gathered for the News cook book, which it is intended shall be the most complete work of its kind, and will be a great aid to the housewives of Berkshire. We append a few of the prescriptions:

spinend a few of the prescriptions:
Clear some-Take two juints of water, wash them
theroughly on both sides, four into a dish or something,
and str around the kitchen until tired.
Finm Ple—tet some dough, hammer out a front and
back breadth. If ne alieb with silests, put in a venering of dough, fill the dish with Brunnes's cough drops
put on the toperust for iterative around the edges and
bake in a linker's furnace.
Found (wake—Mix up some flour and things, put them
into a dish, bake for a white, then screw in the handle
and commence to pound. into a dish bake for a while, then screw in the handle and commence to pound.

Stomach take—Line a small boy with green simples and encumbers. This can be prepared at short notice.

Calves Foot Jelly—dist trusted for a Chicago cair—they have the largust feet—out off the eart which can be caused the care when the can be called the care of the care when the care with give add a few measures afrain through a cane scared chair, pour it into a time local with red pictures on it set it in the shade to get tough. Then send it is a sick friend, ice tream—lify a place of ice in the sun stir in some cold cream or vascine, fan it until it freezes garnish with Christmas greens. This should be served with the some

liash-Chop up everything add some ready mixed paint, then throw it away.
Soft-boiled Eggs.—Put a setting of eggs into a kettle of
hot water at 0.37, let them boil until the clock strikes;
serve on balfabell. coon half soon.

Nemove Stains—To remove fruit stains from a ta-loth, saturate the cloth in tenrine kerosene, and folk sprinkle with gunpowder; apply a lighted

h two three Cake—One egg two flour, three bounce. Inexpensive Itish—Buy a five cent plate. One two three vasa. An inexpensive lish—Buy a five ceas.
An inexpensive lish—Buy a five ceas.
To Drop Eggs—Lee go of them
Lemon Ple—Line a pic plate with puff paste (see page
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Nero's Ballet Behind the Sernes. From the Brooklyn Times.

"Procession form," sings out one of the leaders. The visitors retreat to one side just as the halles of the ballet begin to pour out of their dressing room. Ye gods, what dreams of loveliness are here. Three-fourths of the ladies are Spaniards or Italians. All are young the majority of them beautiful. Their drapery gives one glimb-es of necks and arms and shoulders that would make St. Anthony a Benelliet. There are great justrous heavy. and shoulders that would make St. Anthony a benedict. There are great lustrous, heavy-lidded eyes, and masses of blue-black hair and skins of creamy pallor and lips of pome-granate scarlet. Here is a young girl stand-ing right under the glare of a calcium light. There are traces of powder and rouge on her face, for she, like her companions, must "make up" to show well from the front, liut note the exquisite mouding of her form, the brilliant darkness of her great eyes, the dainty curying of her nostrils. She talks an the brilliant darkness of her great eyes, the dainty curving of her nostrils. She talks an uncessing dood of soft Italian, and little white teeth glimmer and flash as she talks. Then there are other girls. There are girls with statoly, or petite, or slender, or plump, or willowy forms. There are girls with brown eyes that melt, or blue eyes which dance, or black eyes which flash, or hazel eyes which sucstion. There is a regular rosebud garden of girls, and you don't know which particular blessom you would want to wear even if you could. And the bachelor who watches thanks his stars that the nineteenth century, or the North American climate, doesn't permit of such girls wearing such bewitching costumes as these which pass before him in kaleidescopic display. oft Italian, and little white

Chief Justice Beasley and the Bunco Man.

From the Philadelphia Incutrer. Chief Justice Bensley of New Jersey, prides himself on the rural character of his dress and appearance, while on a recent visit to New York city was one afternoon standing on the steps of a prominent hotel when he was accested by a perfect stranger, whom he at once sized up as a confidence operator.

"It has been a long time since we met." said the newcomer in an affable manner.

"I es," raid the Chief Justice, musingly, quite a long time."

"Are you enjoying yourself or said the control of the chief stranger.

Are you enjoying yourself as usual?" asked the man, evidently feeling for an opportunity to run in his little game.
"Yes, as usual."

"Yes, as usual," answered the Chief Justice,
with a sunny smile,
"Still in the same old business, eh?"
"Yes, still in the same old business,"
"What business is it? It's been so long
since I've seen you that I declare I've quite
forgotten." forgotten."
The Chief Justice's eyes sparkled merrily as

The Chief Justice's over sparkled merrily as he replied with an assumption of innecence which would have done no discredit to a first-class actor:

"Sending regues to mil!"

The couldence man started at him, and then suddenly shot off down the street, while the Chief Justice looked uter him with all the innecence and becave long of a Jersey farmer tetally important of city wiles and delusions.

Objected to the Bishop's Medicine, From the Lewiston Journal.

At the Methodist annual conference in At the Methodist annual conference in Bath the report on printing showed the minutes printed at 10 cents per cuty. Objection was russed to an advertisement of Januarca ginger, many of the members maintaining it to be an intoxicant. Bishop Andrews was surjected because he had used it since a boy without knowing it was a intoxicant. A motion to advise the next committee to keep such alvertisements from their minutes was made, but subsequently withdrawn.

To Spring.

the playful housedog leaves his coat with-

In the spring the base ball whirleth and the wabbiling pegiops spin.
the pious angler thinks that lying is no sin. the race course pirate gives you any odds you like.

strike. In the spring the little warblers with their music fill

A BAND OF METHODIST DEACUNESSES. Mrs. Meyer of Chicago Explains Their

Methods of Work Mrs. Lucy Ryder Meyer, M. D. principal of the Chiengo Donconess Home and Training chool and one of the founders of the order of denconesses in the Methodist Episcopal Church, told the audience at the Kip's Bay Methodist Church, in East Thirty-seventh street, yesteray morning, something about deaconess work. A dozen deaconesses from the New York school occupied front sents, dressed in their regulation costume of black sorge, with a peasant oak of the same, and a cottage bonnet, tied about the throat with ribbons of white mult.
Mrs. Meyer had come to the church in costume with the rest, but she discarded her clonk and with the rest, but she discarded her clonk and bonnet before she went upon the platform.

The denoces reveen it had already been begun, she said, "before the teneral Conference set its official seat upon it two years ago, Denochesses under no circumstances are allowed to take a vow, and yet we never had one leave our thicago home, excent because of ill health, or for some kindred reason. They are at liverty to go without a moment's warning, but they never do.

"We require that one of the two years which it is necessary to spend in religious, work los-

but they never do.

We require that one of the two years which it is necessary to spend in religious work low-fore the denounceses can be lie used must be spent in stuly. We have proved that one of our workers can be sustained in Chleage at the rate of \$100 per year, and this includes can the rate of \$100 per year, and this includes can the rate of \$100 per year, and this includes can the rate of \$100 per year, and this includes can the core in every two years, no matter how far distant the worker may live.

In a deaconesses work without salary, but do not consider themselves purer, holler, or more consecrated than others who may work on some other basks. We smally ask that we may be allowed to work in that way, it enables us to need the sucer of poole who say, as we go about our mission. Well, you are paid for this. You wouldn't be doing i otherwise."

The denounceses, Mrs, Meyer said, were under the complete control of the Methodist Luiscopal i hurch, and afmed to work among the rich as well as the sick and poor.

After the ser lee the denouncesses held a sort of reception in one of the aisles. The congregation growted around them and took them warmity by the hand. The denouncesses warmly returned the greetings, and affectionately kissed the women and children.

STRACUSE'S JOY NOT UNALLOYED,

The Skaneateles Lake Water Bill May Not Prove the Blessing It Promised, SYRACUSE, May 11. The joy of Syracuse

wer the passage of the Skanenteles Lake Water bill promises to be short lived. Many curious complications, logal and otherwise, already threaten the undertaking, and it now ooks as though many months must clapse before anything can be done. In the first place the old Syracuse Water Company will go into the courts against the bill. Next, Judge George F. Comstock, the veteran Court of Appeals Justice, proposes to fight it on the ground of its being unconstitutional. The Judge claims that the statutes of the State require the payment of the bonded debt within twenty years,

of the bonded debt within twenty years, whereas the present bill provides for payment in thirty years. Again, there is a most serious question involved in the limited amount of water Syracuse can take from the lake. This is ably set forth in the Governor's memorandum on signing the bill. He says:

The city of Syracuse needs the surplus waters from skaneat-les take and its chinens are willing to accept all the risks and responsibilities which this measure impression them. Hey, and not the State, accept the basarfold state, and they are expressly declared in the bill to be superior to those of pressly declared in the bill to be superior to those of the state are faithfully preserved, and they are expressly declared in the bill to be superior to those of the state which the power to shirl of the supply to Syracuse any time in case there should ever happen to be a calcidency of water for the nees of the canal.

Within fifty years, at the rate Syracuse is

at any time in case there should ever happen to be a dediciner of water for the uses of the canal.

Within fifty years, at the rate Syracuse is growing, the city will be hampered for water, fessides thus, it has just leaked out that the central city Water Company will go into the courts and ask for big damages. The Central City Water Company, in 1885, secured a franchise from the city and executed a contract to furnish Skaneateles lake water to the city for twenty years for a compensation of \$20,000 a year. If the city builds its own water plant it will, of course, have no use for the services of the Central City Water Company, and the probable result will be that the city will be called unon to defend a suit brought by the company for damages, resulting from an alleged breach of contract. The outlook is not very cheering for taypayers, and aiready the unfortunate condition of things is being felt in the slow but sure collapse of the real estate boom.

BROUGHT THE WHISKEY ALONG. Evidence Picked Right Where It Grew in

the Harlem Police Court, Policeman Hamilton of the West 125th street police station bought a flask of what purported to be whiskey in Kern's grocery store, at 2,276 Eighth avenue, yesterday, and arrested Diedrich Gerkin, the clerk who sold it to him, for violating the Excise law.

" I did not taste the whisker, but I bought it for whisker, and the bottle is labelled whis-ker," the officer told Justice Murray in the Harlem Court. Harlem Court.

Then I move the prisoner be discharged on the ground that the officer don't know whether be purchased whiskey or water," said Lawyer he purchased whiskey or water," said Lawyer Van Cott.
"I have the bottle here," said the officer. He produced the bottle, drew the cork, and tested the contents.

It's whickey," he said. Lawyer Van Cott sampled the decoction and Lawyer Van Cott samiled the decoction and declared that it was not whiskey.
Lawyer John Coman was called by the Court.
"You will have to settle this question as an execut." said Justice Muray, and Lawyer Coman still further reduced the contents of the flask.
"That stuff would make a man drunk," he said.

said.
"The necessed is held for trial," said Justice
Murray, and drinking in the Harlem Court
was suspended for the day, THE KING'S DAUGHTERS AT HOME An Example of Domestic Reform Brought About by the Work of the Order,

Bald

Mrs. Bottome, the founder of the order of the King's Daughters, addressed a large andience in Asbury Church, East Washington square, yesterday afternoon, upon the aims and workings of the organization with which she is identified. Mrs. Bottome said that the home is the most important field of work for home is the most important field of work for the King's Daughters. "I know one home," she said, "where the busband, wife, daughters, and three servants all wear the cross. The servants are Roman Catholies. When they heard of the King's Daughters they inquired, 'Dees the cross mean Jesus," 'Ess, said their mistress. Then we will wear them,' they said. Nor was that mere form. The cook was told that her wearing the cross would have a direct bearing upon her work. It means that she would thereafter do her work in His name and in His right. The means in that house were always better after. The nurse girl know that she was thereafter taking care of the children in His name and in His right."

Seventy-four Prisoners Sent to Sing Sing In April. ALBANY, May 11 .- During the month of

April seventy-four prisoners were received at Sing Sing, and fifty were transferred to Auburn. Of the seventy-four received, one (Thomas Seaver) was sent up for murder, one (Thomas Seaver) was sent up for murder, one for bigamy, three for abduction. Twenty-nine were convicted of grand larceny and tweive for burglars. The councest convict was 18 years old, and the oldest of years old. Of the seventy-four, thirty-one claim New York as their native place, freisind seven. England three, France one, Italy flye, Germany six. Brooklyn two, Canada two, Pattimore two, Ravarin e.e. Solland, Virginia, Syracuse, Connecticut, Canada two, Pattimore two, Phindelphia and Troy each one. The number of convicts during April in the litree prisons was 3,550. These were distributed as follows: Sing Sing, 1,531, Auburn, 1,785; Clinton, S51.

In the spring the achoolgiri skippeth, the small boy toots his baseo.

" the goslings twitter and the pigeons bill Ing was concerned, this has been the quictest " the arient lover on the doorstep mildly day this city has experienced in soveral years. In consequence of the Mayor's declared inten-" the playful housed gleaves his coat with out the tails.

In the spring the drummer hustles and the fakir spreads has tent.

" the festive landlord chucks the rent up ten per cent.

" the festive landlord chucks the rent up ten per cent.

" the flowers bleasom and the bridal couples awarm.

" the hopeful hayssed puts a mortgage on his farm.

" the hopeful hayssed puts a mortgage on his farm.

" the playful housed puts a mortgage on his farm.

" the playful housed puts a mortgage on his farm.

" the playful housed puts his coat with the should be seen the whole with the should be seen the three flagrantly violated the farm of the should be seen that the should be seen to his farm.

Sational Conference of Charities.

Baltimone, May 11. The National Conference of Charles and Corrections which will meet to Baltimore this week, will bring here representative the downtrod workingman goes out upon a the nittle warblers with their music fill
the gien
the boay housewife spanis the boy and
sets the ben.
the bees are humming full of business are
the anis
the average masher sports a pair of check
ered righters.

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